

U.S. ARMY on the RHINE

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY
VOL. IX, NO. 16. JUNE 19, 1919.

PRICE TEN CENTS



AMERICAN OFFICER
AT OLD GATE OF
ROMMERSDORF,
GERMANY, IN OCCU-
PIED ZONE.

(© U. S. Official.)

Flashlights



CRACK UNITED STATES "ACES" BACK FROM THE WAR. ALL HAVE BEEN DECORATED FOR BRINGING DOWN GERMAN PLANES. LEFT TO RIGHT ARE CAPT. SAM KAYE, JR., LIEUT. LEE H. DAWSON, MAJOR REID M. CHAMBERS, AND CAPT. WILLIAM M. PALMER. (© International Film Service.)



GEORGE A. SANDERSON, Newly appointed Secretary of the United States Senate. He is from Chicago. He has been a railroad man and a civil engineer. (© Harris & Ewing.)



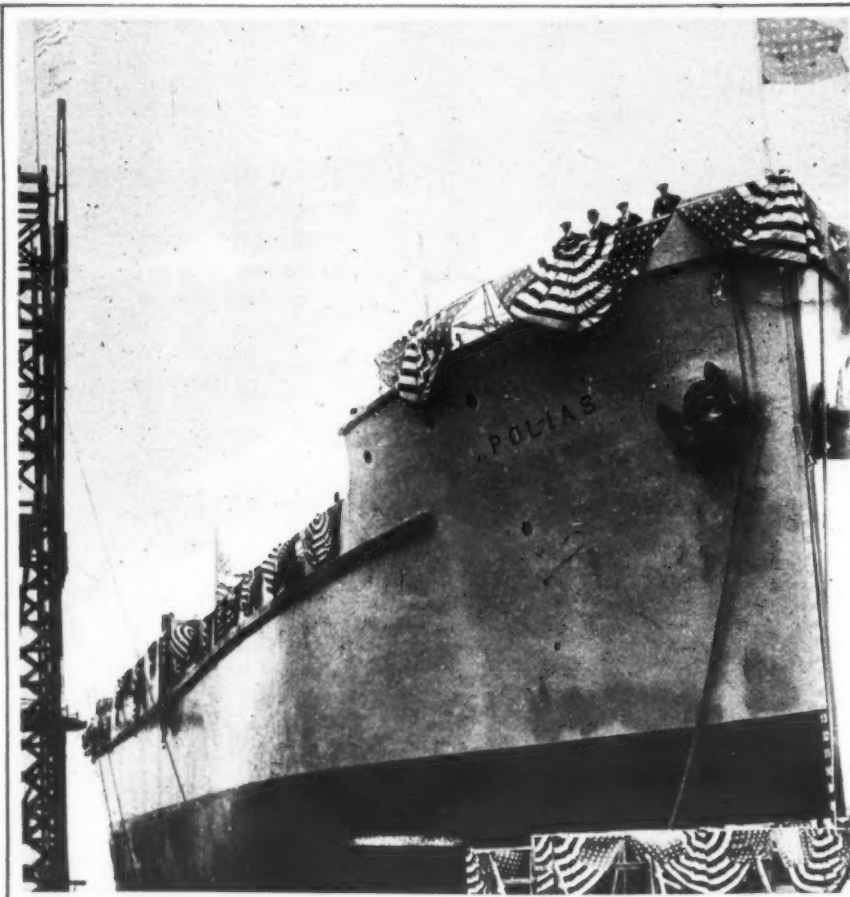
His steel helmet is the most treasured memento of the French soldier. The French Government has permitted each "poilu" to retain the helmet that he has carried through the battles of the war. The metal plaque shown in the lower picture, which is given to each soldier, has inscribed upon it "Soldat de la Grande Guerre, 1914-1919," or "Soldier of the Great War." The design is ornate and artistic. (© International Film Service.)



FRANCIS P. GARVAN, the former Alien Property Custodian, has been made especial assistant to the Attorney General for investigation and prosecutions. (© Harris & Ewing.)



Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, on the River Seine, at the Pont de Grenelle, Paris. It resembles in all essential respects the colossal figure with which every one is familiar who enters or leaves the Port of New York. At the time the latter was erected it was regarded as cementing the friendly relations between the Republic of the New World and the greatest Republic of the Old, and the recent alliance in arms has strengthened the bond. (© U. S. Official.)



The Polias, the second largest concrete ship in the world, was launched May 22 at Long Beach, N. Y., by the Fougner Shipbuilding Company. The Polias is 281 feet over all, with a beam of 46 feet, and is 26½ feet in depth. It has a displacement of 6,300 tons. The building of concrete ships is a comparatively new industry in this country, engendered by war conditions, but they have been built abroad for some years past. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

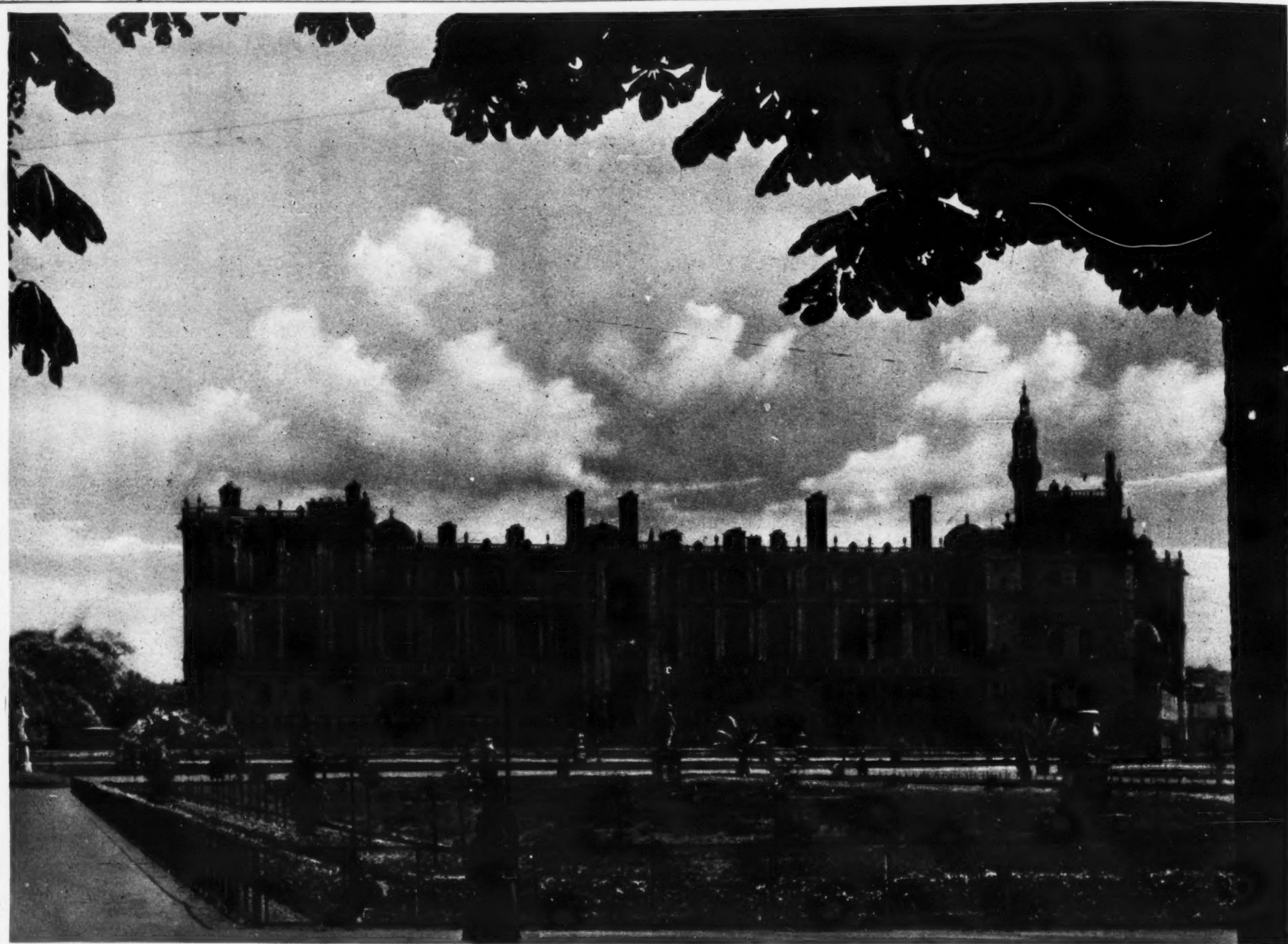
Head of German Peace Delegation at Versailles



COUNT VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, LEADER OF THE GERMAN PEACE ENVOYS, LEAVING THE TRIANON PALACE HOTEL AFTER THE HISTORIC SESSION OF MAY 7, 1919, WHEN HE HAD RECEIVED THE PEACE TREATY FROM THE HANDS OF PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Austrians Receive Treaty at St. Germain-en-Laye;



CHATEAU FRANCOIS PREMIER AT ST. GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, WHERE TREATY WAS HANDED TO AUSTRIANS.

In the above imposing building, surrounded by a spacious and beautiful park, the Peace Treaty framed by the American and allied powers was given to the Austrian peace envoys on June 2, 1919. The Austrian treaty followed the same outline as the German, and in many places was identical except for the change in name. Austria is left by the treaty a State of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 people, inhabiting

a territory of 5,000 to 6,000 square miles. She is required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and to cede other territories which previously, in union with her, composed Austria-Hungary, with its population of more than 50,000,000 people. Other conditions are stated elsewhere on this page.

(© Keystone Photo News.)



WHERE EXCHANGE OF CREDENTIALS TOOK PLACE.

The Henry IV. Pavilion, where the Allied and Austrian delegates exchanged credentials on May 19, 1919. In addition to the terms of the treaty elsewhere stated, Austria is stripped of her naval and aerial forces, renounces all her extra-European rights, and accepts the League of Nations covenant.

(© Keystone Photo News.)



HALL WHERE AUSTRIANS WERE GIVEN TREATY.

In this place the Peace Treaty was handed to the Austrian delegates June 2, 1919. The Austrian plenipotentiary, Dr. Karl Renner, received the terms with no trace of arrogance, deplored what he called "the horrible crime of 1914," and pleaded that all the punishment should not fall on the shrunken State of Austria.

(© Keystone Photo News.)

Germans In Berlin Protest Against Peace Terms



GREAT THRONG ASSEMBLED AT BERLIN TO PROTEST AGAINST THE PEACE TERMS. THE PLACARD AT THE LEFT READS: "ONLY THE 14 POINTS." THE BUILDING WAS ERECTED AS A THANK OFFERING TO THE VICTORIOUS GERMAN ARMIES OF 1870-1871.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ENORMOUS CROWDS GATHERED IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL IN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TREATY.

The publication of the peace terms fell like a stunning blow on the German people. They had expected drastic provisions, but the reality went far beyond what they had steeled themselves to bear. Universal protest arose from press and people. It was declared on every hand that Germany would not and could not sign the treaty. There were great mass meetings, at which hundreds of thousands were present. Placards were carried, declaring that the treaty violated the fourteen

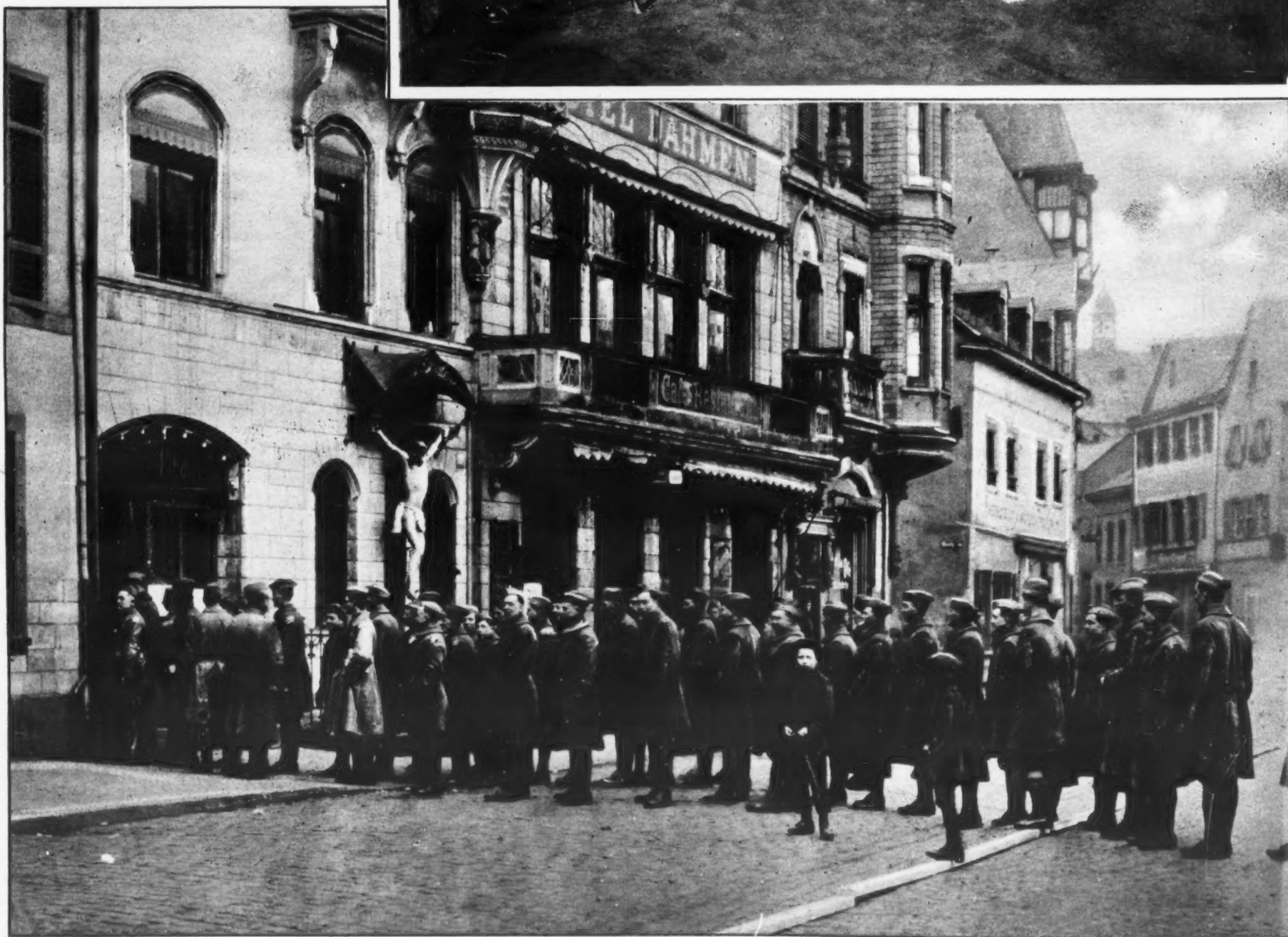
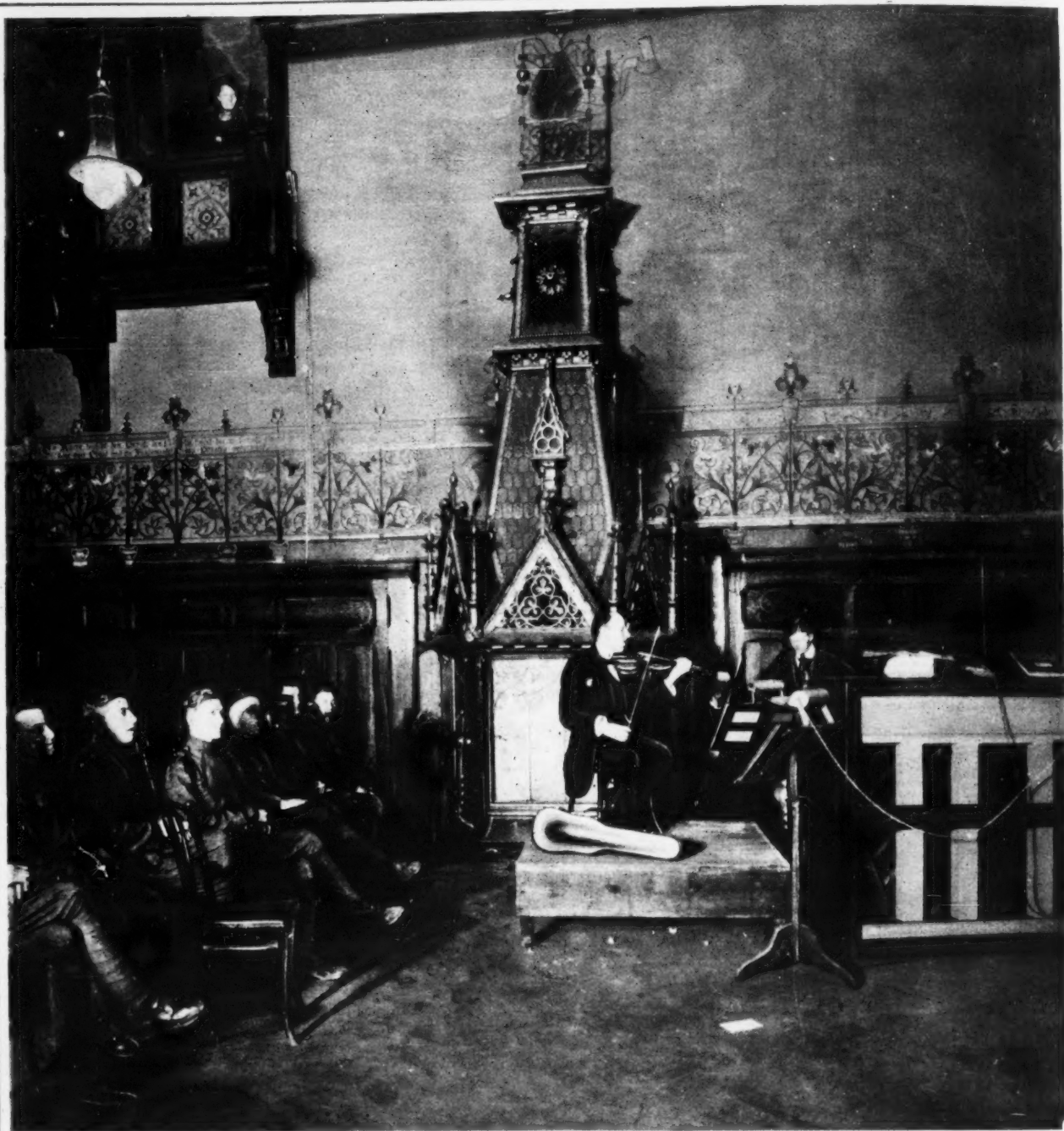
points advanced by President Wilson as a basis for peace negotiations. Later on the storm spent itself somewhat, and counter-demonstrations were organized by the extreme Socialists, who demanded peace at any price. The protest against the terms found expression officially in the counter-propositions presented by the German peace envoys to the allied delegates at Versailles.

(© International Film Service.)

German Halls, Theatres and Summer Resorts Used for

PEACE has its problems as well as war, and the ingenuity of the officers in charge of the American Army of Occupation with headquarters at Coblenz, Germany, has been taxed to maintain the morale of the men at the proper pitch. After the strain of war had relaxed, it was inevitable that there should be a period of reaction. The men could understand why they should fight as long as there was an enemy in the field, but when that enemy had been conquered it was less easy for them to understand why they should spend long months in garrison duty when they were eager to return to the "States." The problem has been solved in part by a rigid system of drill and military exercises that have kept the men in the pink of condition and ready at any moment to move forward further into Germany should such action become necessary. But, in addition to this, amusements and recreations of various kinds have been planned that have kept the men in good spirits. The "movies," of course, have exerted their perennial attraction, and many German halls have been commandeered for this purpose. Boxing bouts have been held in structures that accommodated as many as 3,000 men, and the emulation between the champions of various regiments has resulted in spirited contests. River excursions have been inaugurated for men on leave. Prominent actors and actresses from America have toured the region and contributed largely to the men's entertainment.

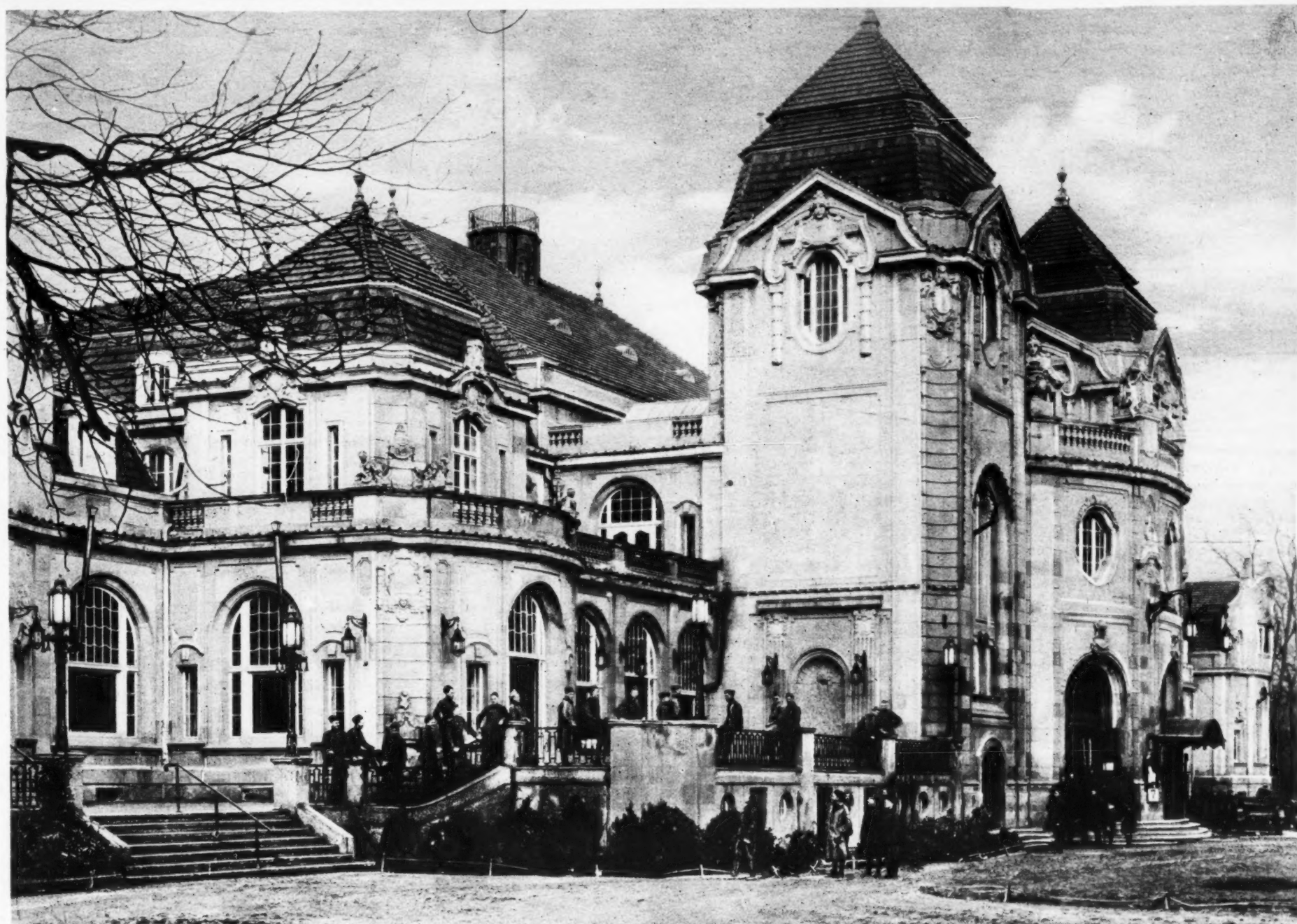
CATHOLIC READING ROOM, NOW A MOVING-PICTURE HOUSE IN COBLENZ. NOTE QUAINST STOVE RESEMBLING CLOCK AT REAR.



RESTAURANT IN THE AMERICAN LEAVE AREA AT ANDERNACH, GERMANY. IT IS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Y. M. C. A. THAT IT IS POPULAR IS EVIDENT FROM THE LINE OF SOLDIERS AWAITING THEIR TURN.

(Photos © U. S. Official.)

Recreation of American Army in Coblenz Bridgehead



EXTERIOR OF THE KUR HAUS AT THE GERMAN SUMMER RESORT OF BAD NEUNAH, GERMANY. THE BUILDING CONTAINS ELABORATE SWIMMING POOLS, AND IS A LEAVE AREA FOR MEN OF THE 42D ("RAINBOW") DIVISION.

(Photos © U. S. Official.)



GERMAN READING ROOM AT COBLENZ, NOW A THEATRE.

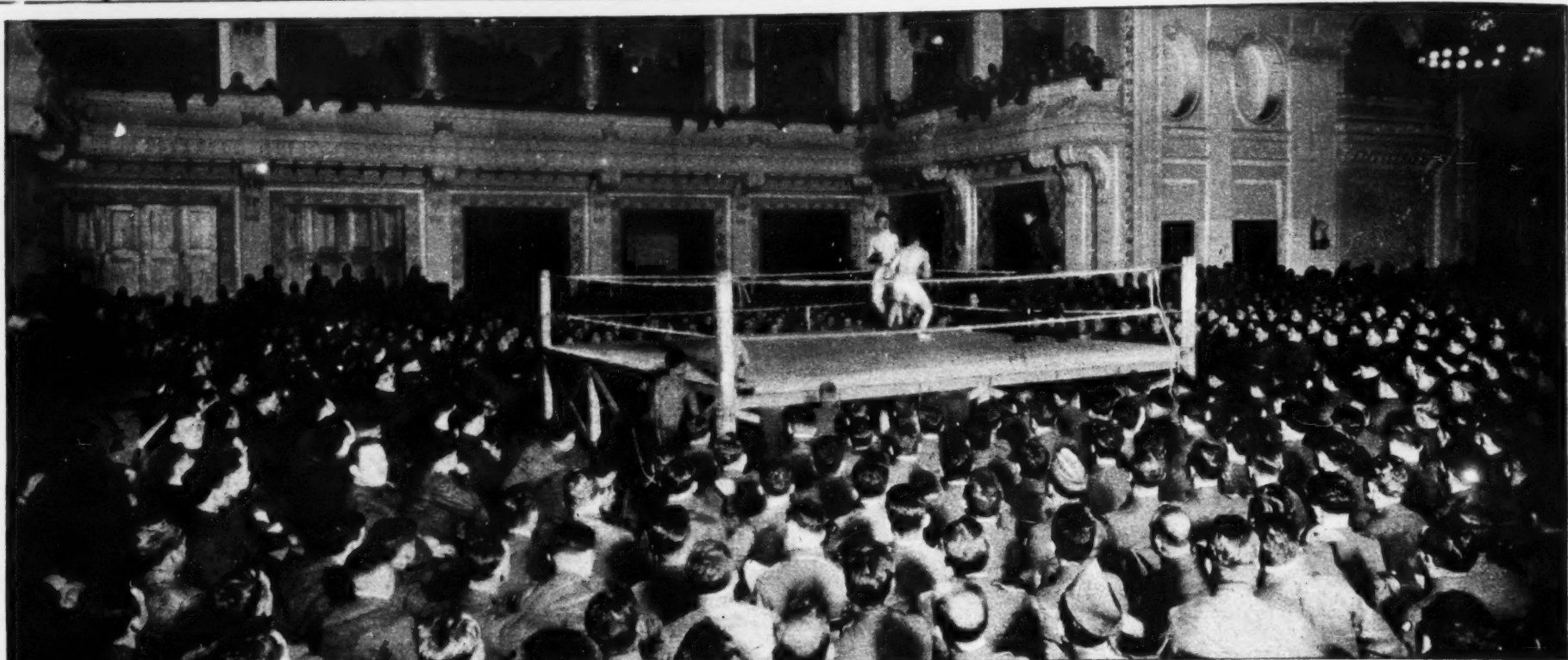
The Centrist or Catholic Party is very strong in the Rhenish provinces, and this reading room was conducted under its auspices. It is now a moving-picture house for the entertainment of American soldiers. The pictures are carefully censored, and nothing that resembles German propaganda is permitted to be shown on the screen.



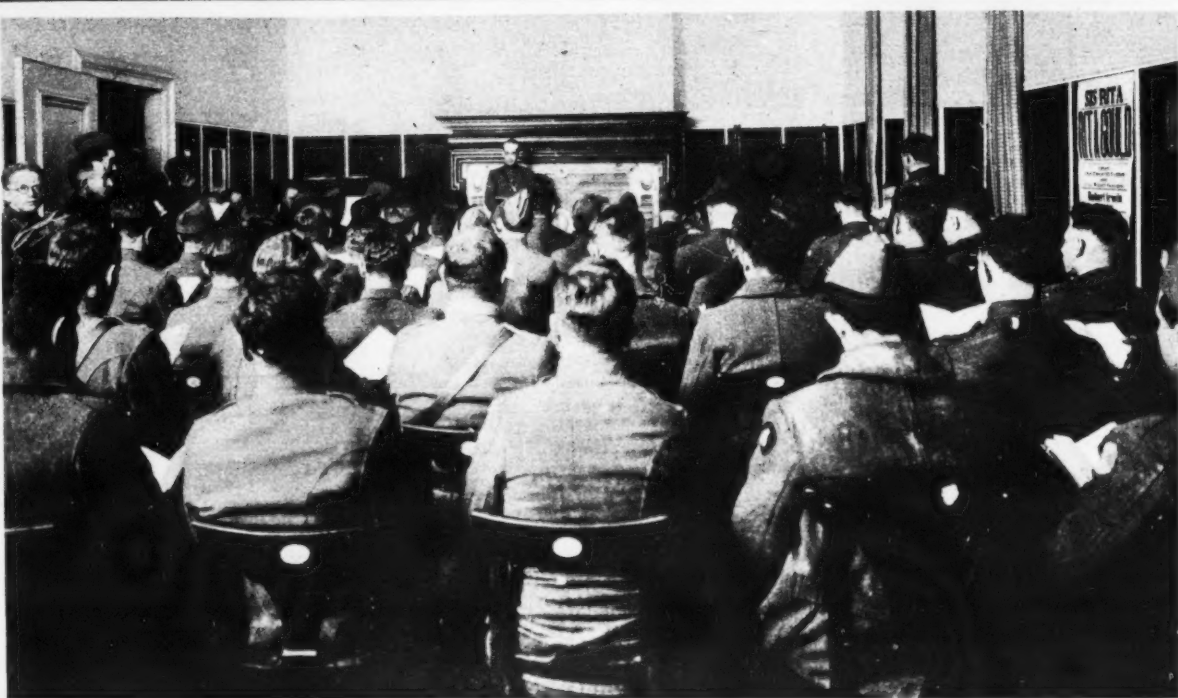
HOHENZOLLERN HALL, NOW "UNCLE SAM'S HOTEL."

Although of minor importance, a dramatic significance attaches to the change of name shown in the building above. Namel, no doubt reverently, after the autocratic ruler of the German Empire, it now bears the vernacular title of the most democratic of nations. And instead of German helmets, American overseas caps cover the heads of the soldiers waiting for admittance.

Amusement and Entertainment Provided for American



(ABOVE.) FLASHLIGHT OF ONE OF THE REGULAR SATURDAY NIGHT BOXING BOUTS. ENTERTAINING 3,000 MEN, AT FEST HALL, COBLENZ, GERMANY.



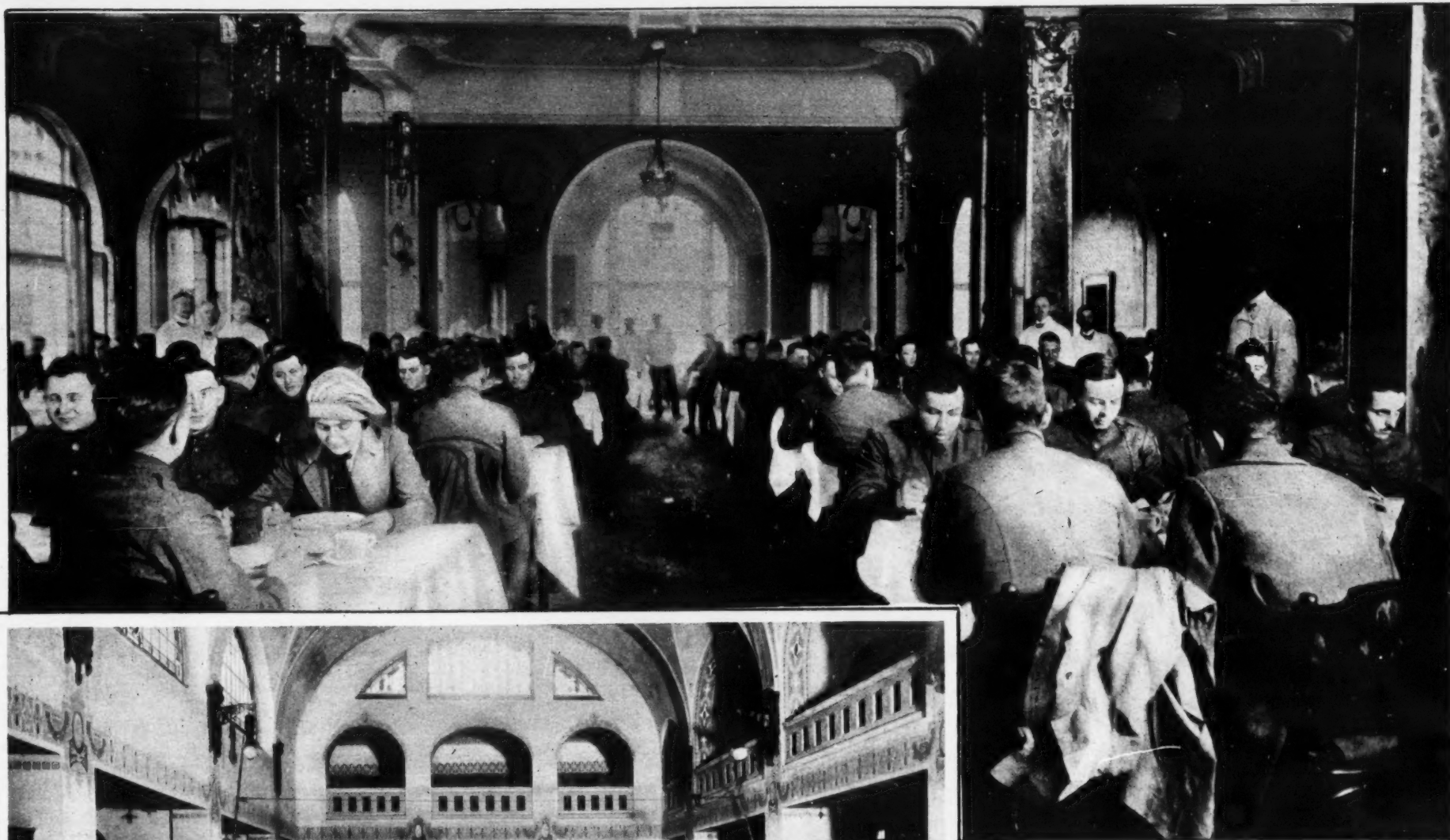
(AT RIGHT.) RABBI HOLDING SERVICES AT THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD CLUB-ROOMS IN COBLENZ, RHENISH PRUSSIA, GERMANY, FEB. 24, 1919.



INDOOR CIRCUS ON FROLIC NIGHT IN FEST HALL, COBLENZ. CHILDREN ARE GIVING A FAIRY DANCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Y. M. C. A., WHILE THE SOLDIERS SIT OR STAND IN CROWDS MANY ROWS DEEP.

(Photos © U. S. Official.)

Soldiers in Towns of the German Occupied Zone



(ABOVE.) RESTAURANT OF KUR HAUS AT THE FAMOUS BAD NEUNAH, WHICH IS THE ARMY LEAVE AREA FOR MEN OF 42D DIVISION.

(AT LEFT.) MUNICIPAL BATH AT NEUWEID, ONE OF THE MOST KEENLY APPRECIATED RESORTS OF SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.



THIS STRUCTURE WAS ONCE USED AS A THEATRE FOR KRUPP WORKMEN AT ZAYN, RHENISH PRUSSIA. IT IS NOW DEVOTED TO THE ENTERTAINMENT OF SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

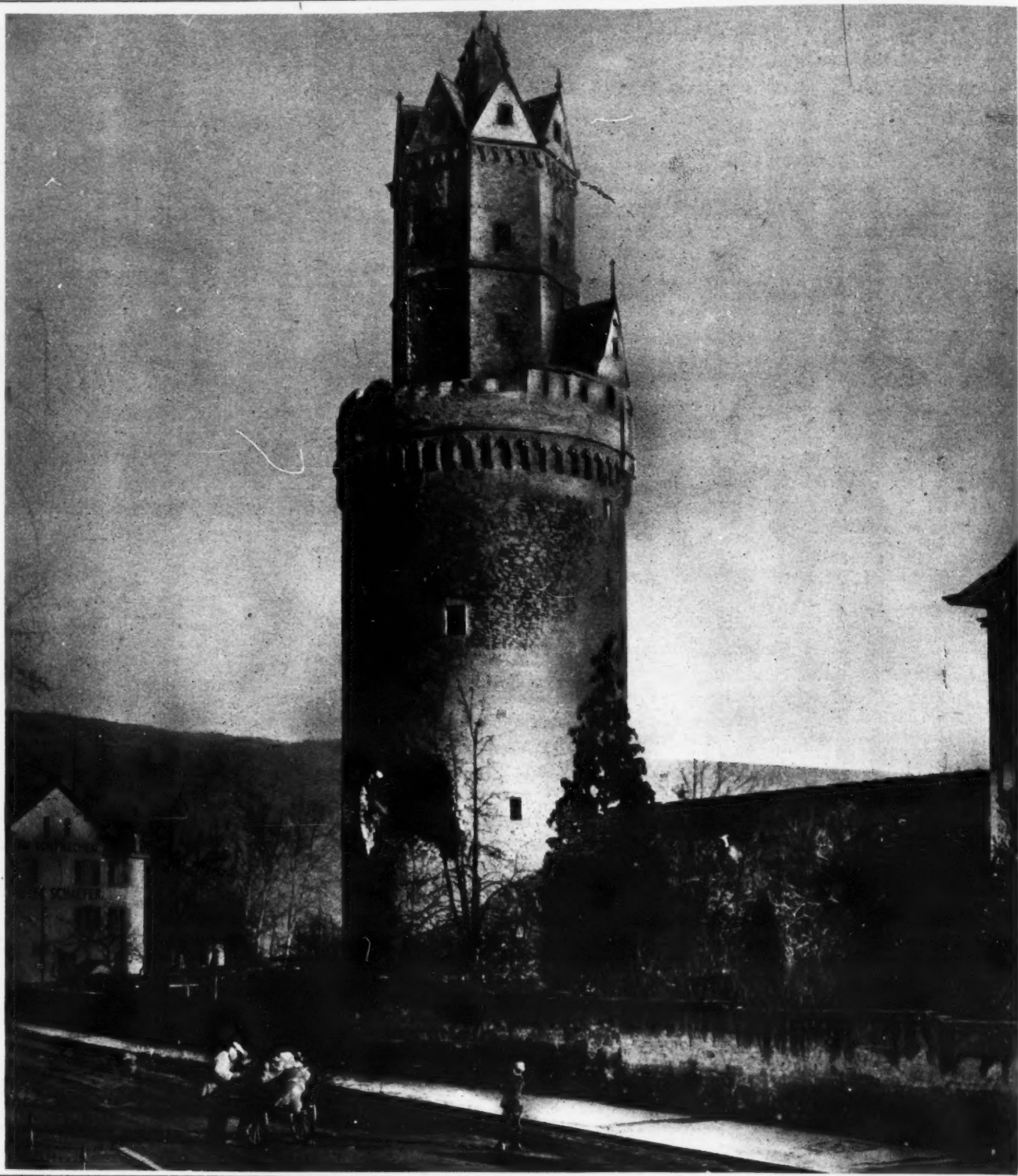
(Photos © U. S. Official.)

Towns Held by Americans in Rhine and Moselle Valleys

A FACT that tends to render tolerable the prolonged stay of the American Army of Occupation in the Coblenz bridgehead that it holds is that the territory is rich in romance and tradition. The zone of occupation is watered by the Rhine and Moselle, the two most beautiful rivers of Germany, and their banks are studded not only with thriving cities and picturesque villages, but with ruins and relics of mediaeval times. The territory has been fought over for many hundreds of years by the armies of France, England, and Germany, and at almost every turning of every road is some memorial of past centuries. The headquarters of the various units of the American Army have been chosen with a view of keeping the men contented with their surroundings as far as these are in harmony with military necessities. The men on leave are permitted long journeys on river boats that are set apart for this purpose.

WATCH TOWER ON RHINE.

This lofty round tower at Andernach was erected in 1451-1468 and restored in 1880. Breach in side was made by French cannonade in 1688. (© U. S. Official.)

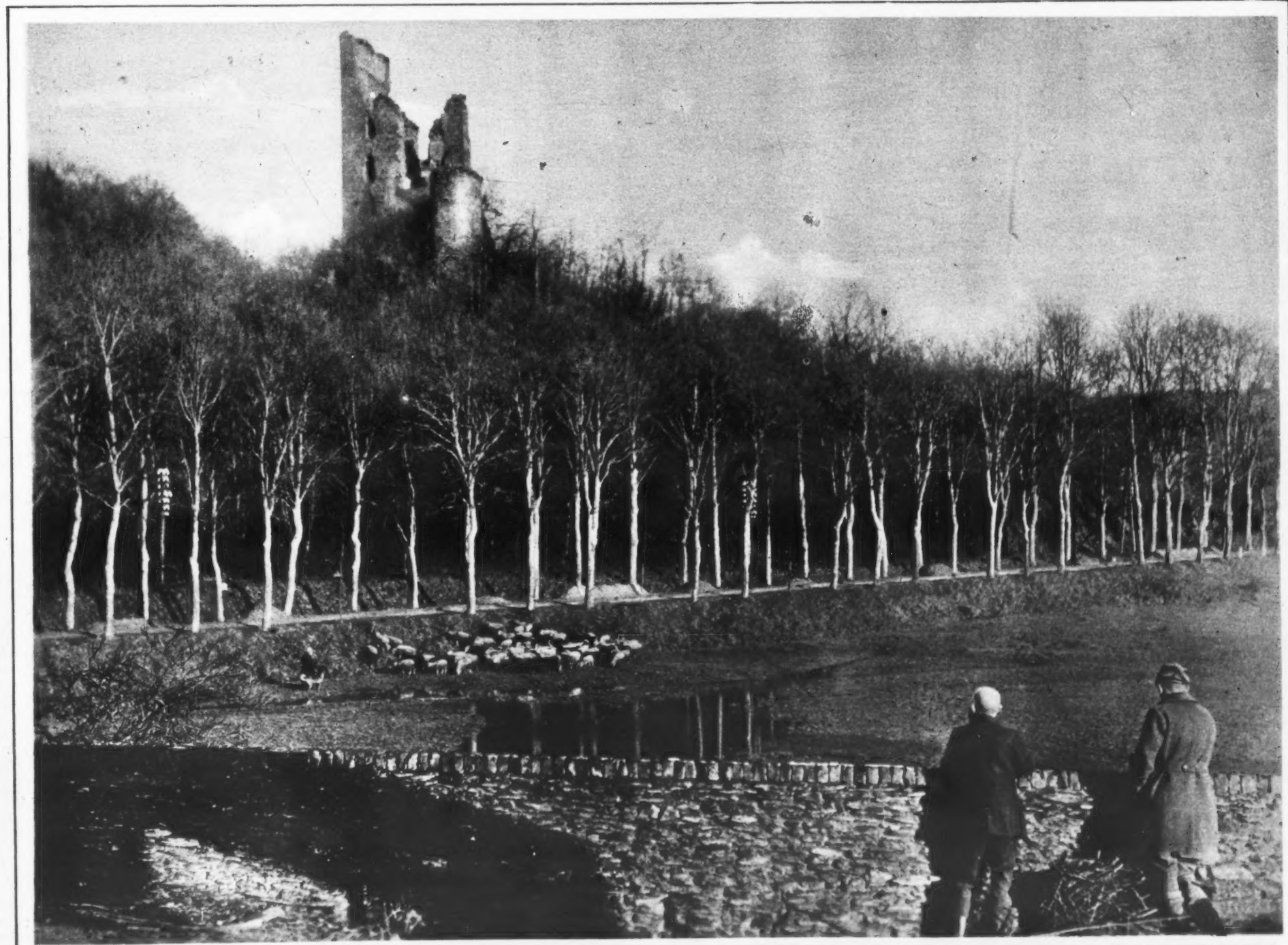


VIEW LOOKING TOWARD THE PICTURESQUE TOWN OF BACHARACH ON THE RHINE. THE 3D DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IS STATIONED AT THIS PLACE. (© U. S. Official.)



BERNKASTEL-CUES, A PROSPEROUS TOWN OF 2,400 PEOPLE, NOTED FOR ITS LARGE TRADE IN WINES AND CHAMPAGNE. IT IS LOCATED ON THE MOSELLE AND IS A RAILHEAD FOR PART OF THE 90TH DIVISION.

(© U. S. Official.)



RUINS OF SCHLOSS REICHANSTEIN, BUILT BETWEEN 1300 AND 1400 BY ERNST VON WERNEBURG AND LUDWIG VON NESSELROD. THE ZONE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION ABOUNDS IN SIMILAR RELICS OF PAST AGES.

(© U. S. Official.)

Historic Characters and Epochs Of Poland Which For Cen

NICOLAS COPERNICUS, father of modern astronomy. He was born at Thorn in 1473. His father was a native of Cracow. Copernicus died in 1543.



GIOVANNI ZAMOYSKI DE ZAMOSCI, Ambassador to France in 1573, and famous not only for his military exploits but also for his literary ability and achievements.



JOHN III. SOBIESKI, King of Poland from 1674 to 1696. He was Poland's national hero and inflicted crushing defeats upon invading Turkish hordes.



¶ Epistolę argumentū

Arbitratus. Libanius quendam familiarem suum cuius nomen hic non extat Corinthi petiit pro libro Platonis quod communiter dicitur ut illi a fratre suo in mutuum vel accommodatum acciperet & illum mitteret Libanio qui plurimum eius libri lectione & desiderio tenebatur.

¶ Liber tertius

Arbitratus posse me vel maxima abs te facillime consequi quum essemus Corinthi te oravi ut Platonis symposium a fratre peteres mihi accommodandum: cupio enim libri illius lectione vberissimos assequi fructus. Verum hactenus non potuisti; noluisse enim te non dicam desiderio meo facere satis. Quare te vehementer oro ut tandem liberes metam longa expectatione. Nihil enim Platonico symposio videre hoc tempore iucundius possum.

¶ Epistolę argumentū

Nemo est ex. Libanius Elebium amicum commendat Diphilo homini sui amantissimo ut si Elebius ipsius Diphili opera & ope uti voluerit illi adiuuare velit plurimum rogat.

¶ Libanius Diphilo salutē

Bona. Nemo est ex his qui mecum versantur quem lateat tanta nos benivolentia coniungi: ut si quis amicitie legem ostendere cupiat; nos duos ostendat. Nunc fit ut quisquis istius negotii habet alicuius ope indigens velit a me tibi commendari: id quod iure eos facere scio. Nam velle te sibi favere quod me amas suspicant. Itaque Elebius mei amantissimus quum tua opera eget me oravit ut se tibi commendarem: quod libentissime facio: plurimum enim virtuti eius debeo.

¶ Epistolę argumentū

Possem profecto. Excusat se apud Philargyrum amicum quod librum Aristoteli

FACSIMILE OF LATIN PAGE IN BOOK PUBLISHED IN CRACOW, 1504, BY AN ANCESTOR OF GENERAL HALLER, PRESENT LEADER OF POLISH ARMIES.



BOUNDARY OF POLAND IN 1772
BOUNDARY OF POLAND AS PROPOSED IN PEACE TREATY
Drawn in Perspective in 100 Mile Squares

O. KURTH

THE map shows the boundaries of Poland before the partition in 1772 and the terms of the Peace Treaty of 1772 have been announced. The misfortunes of Poland are famous for centuries for its military patriotic feeling, and its culture, and that infamous partition which appeared suggested by Frederick the Great. It includes the provinces of Malbork, Pomerania and Warsaw, and a part of Great Poland, Red Russia or Galicia, with a part of Cracow; and Russia seized White Russia part beyond the Dnieper.



ALBERT I, DUKE OF PRUSSIA, TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO SIGISMOND, KING OF POLAND, FROM THE PAINTING BY JAN MATEJKO.



THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO
POLISH PATRIOT AND LEADER

(Pictures from private collection of Alexander)

Centuries Was Europe's Bulwark Against Ottoman Invasion

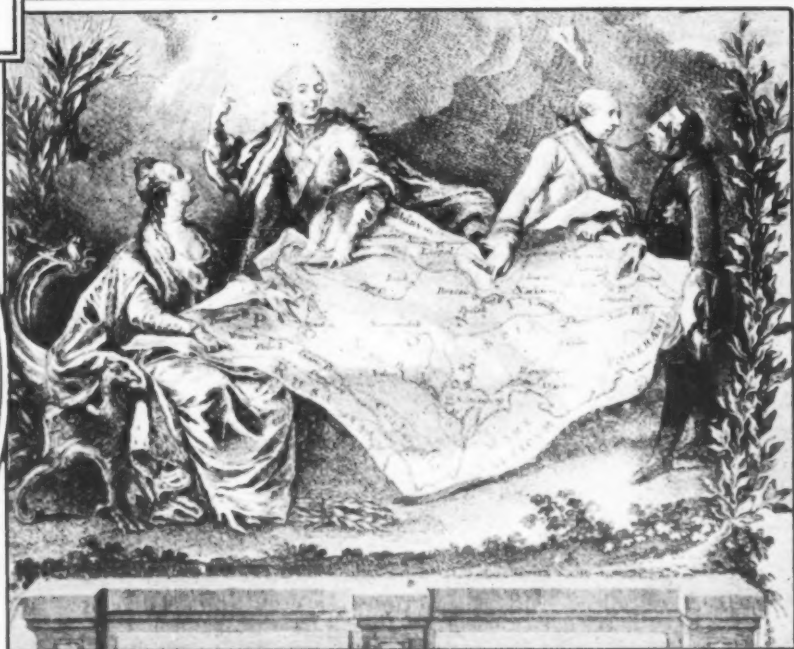


the boundaries of Poland as they existed in 1772 and as they will be under the Peace Treaty, as far as they have. The misfortunes of that great people, for its military achievements, its and its culture, reached their climax in a partition which appears to have been first struck by the Great. Prussia took the Palatinates of Pomerania and Warmia, Culm, except Danzig and a part of Great Poland; Austria took Galicia, with a part of Podolia, Sandomir, and Lublin; Russia seized White Russia with all the Ukraine.



ADAM MICKIEWICZ, THE POLISH PATRIOT AND HERO.

(Collection of Alexander Kahanowicz, L.L. D.)



PARTITION OF POLAND BY RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA. LEFT TO RIGHT: CATHERINE II., STANISLAUS II., JOSEPH II., AND FREDERICK THE GREAT.



STANISLAS LESZCZYNSKI, King of Poland from 1702 to 1709, when he retired to Lorraine, which he governed till his death in 1766.

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI, President of the Provisional Government of Poland and prominent in the fierce revolutionary days of 1831. Died in 1861.



KASIMIR PULASKI, Polish patriot and General of cavalry in Washington's American army. Killed in the assault on Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11, 1779.



FRONTISPIECE OF BOOK PUBLISHED IN 1652 AT DANZIG, REPRESENTING A GREAT GATHERING OF THE POLISH DIET.

Leaders and Events in New Republic of Poland

IGNACE JAN
PADEREWSKI.

(At right.) Head of the new Republic of Poland which, under the terms of peace, becomes one of the great Powers of Europe.



GENERAL JOSEPH
HALLER.

(At left.) Supreme Commander of all Polish Military Forces. Has recently arrived in Poland at head of Polish divisions from western front.



GEN. JOSEPH LESNIEWSKI,
Polish Minister of War.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Nowhere was the victory of the Entente hailed with greater joy than in Poland. Its three great oppressors—Germany, Austria and Russia—lay prostrate. The way lay open for the reconstruction of the great State which for centuries preceding its partition had been the bulwark of Europe against the influx of the Ottoman hordes. This patriotic hope was viewed benevolently by the Entente Powers, the prime object of whose policy in Eastern Europe was the creation of a powerful buffer State between Russia and Germany, strong enough to hold in check the Bolshevik tendencies of the one and the military ambitions of the other. It also had the unstinted sympathy of the United States, which had laid stress on the independence of Poland as one of the bases of peace with

the Central Powers. On Jan. 19 a Coalition Ministry was formed, with Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous pianist, as Premier. On Jan. 29 the Provisional Government was recognized by the United States. Reports from Poland indicated that the various factions were united and that Paderewski and Pilsudski were working in close co-operation. In the elections for delegates to the Diet, the party of Paderewski polled as many votes as all other parties together. The program of the Government included defense of the frontiers, the provisioning of the country, regulation of State finances, distribution of land purchased by the Government, the abolition of Soldiers' Councils, and the introduction of conscription. The peace terms, when finally decided on, will make Poland one of the great Powers of Europe.



W. TROMBOWSKI,
Chairman Polish Diet.



(Above.) Warsaw, after its harsh experience under German rule, has at last been freed from the presence of the invader and the evacuation is emphasized by this picture of the review in the capital of Polish forces that were raised in this country and sent over to fight for Poland's independence.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

(At right.) Colors being presented to a Polish regiment before going into action. The man to the left of the flag bearer is Prince Czartoryski and beside him is Roman Dmowski, Polish delegate to the Peace Conference. The Poles in the war fully maintained the great military reputation of their country.





POLISH OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE PILSUDSKI LEGION. MOST OF THESE ARE NOW IN ACTIVE SERVICE ON THE FRONTS WHERE THE POLES ARE FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVISTS AND UKRAINIANS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



REVIEW IN SASKI SQUARE, WARSAW, POLAND, OF TROOPS WHO HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN SEVERE FIGHTING. DESPITE THE SIGNING OF THE ARMISTICE, POLAND HAS SINCE BEEN MENACED ON THREE SEPARATE FRONTS.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Communist Army Being Organized by Hungarians



Gathering of the people of Budapest, Hungary, being exhorted by Commissioner Pogany to enroll in the army which was being formed to oppose the advances of the Rumanians and Czechoslovaks on separate fronts. A formidable force was enrolled and has recently had some successes.

(© L'Illustration.)

BELA KUN,
Arch agitator in distracted Hungary and head of the present Communist Government. He has lately indicated a desire to negotiate with the Allies.

(© Press Illustrating Service.)



VOLUNTEERS IN THE "RED" HUNGARIAN ARMY MARCHING THROUGH STREET IN BUDAPEST.

Reports indicate that the attempt of the Communist leaders, in control of the affairs of Hungary, to organize an effective army have met with some measure of success. As shown in the picture, while uniforms are lacking, the volunteers are equipped with weapons, and there is evidenced a determined resolution to prevent further encroachments on Hungarian territory of the Rumanians

and Czechoslovaks, who, the Hungarians complain, are overstepping the lines of demarkation fixed by the armistice. Within a week news has come of a reverse suffered by the Czechoslovaks at the hands of Hungarian forces. The Allied Peace Conference has issued a stern warning to the Hungarians to cease hostilities at once, under penalty of the intervention of allied military forces.

(© L'Illustration.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Fred Nyland,
Menahga, Minn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Thomas F. Walsh,
Leadville, Col.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Wm. F. Bredfeldt,
Davenport, Iowa,
Died of Wounds.



Private Isadore Feldstein
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private James N. Frazer,
Grand Lodge, Mich.
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Charles E. Fichter,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.,
Died of Wounds.



Sergeant Daniel J. Quinn,
Johnstown, Penn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Walter L. Manning,
Lancaster, Ky.,
Died of Wounds.



Sergeant Wm. L. Humphries,
Oak Wood, Texas,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Euclide Michaud,
Ledges, Canada,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal Logan L. Ryan,
Seattle, Wash.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Thomas A. Goforth,
New Haven, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Private Forrest A. Alton,
Vincennes, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Private James R. McGrath,
New Richmond, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Clarence J. Strand,
Iola, Wis.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Rector G. Boyce,
Dixon, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal George Weiske,
Mentello, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Clyde J. Dawson,
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Killed in Action.



Corporal Nels P. Carlsen,
Camp Douglas, Wis.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Wm. H. Richards,
Escalante, Utah,
Killed in Action.



Private William H. Peirce,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Lieut. Paul W. Lindsley,
Marietta, Ohio,
Killed Airplane Accident.



Private Holmer Nelson,
Stoughton, Wis.,
Killed in Action.



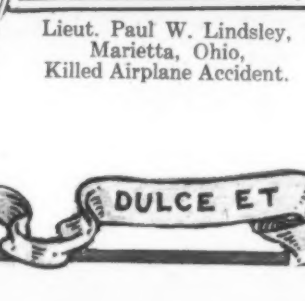
Lieut. Roland S. Koch,
Bethlehem, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Sergt. Timothy E. Carman,
Woodmere, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



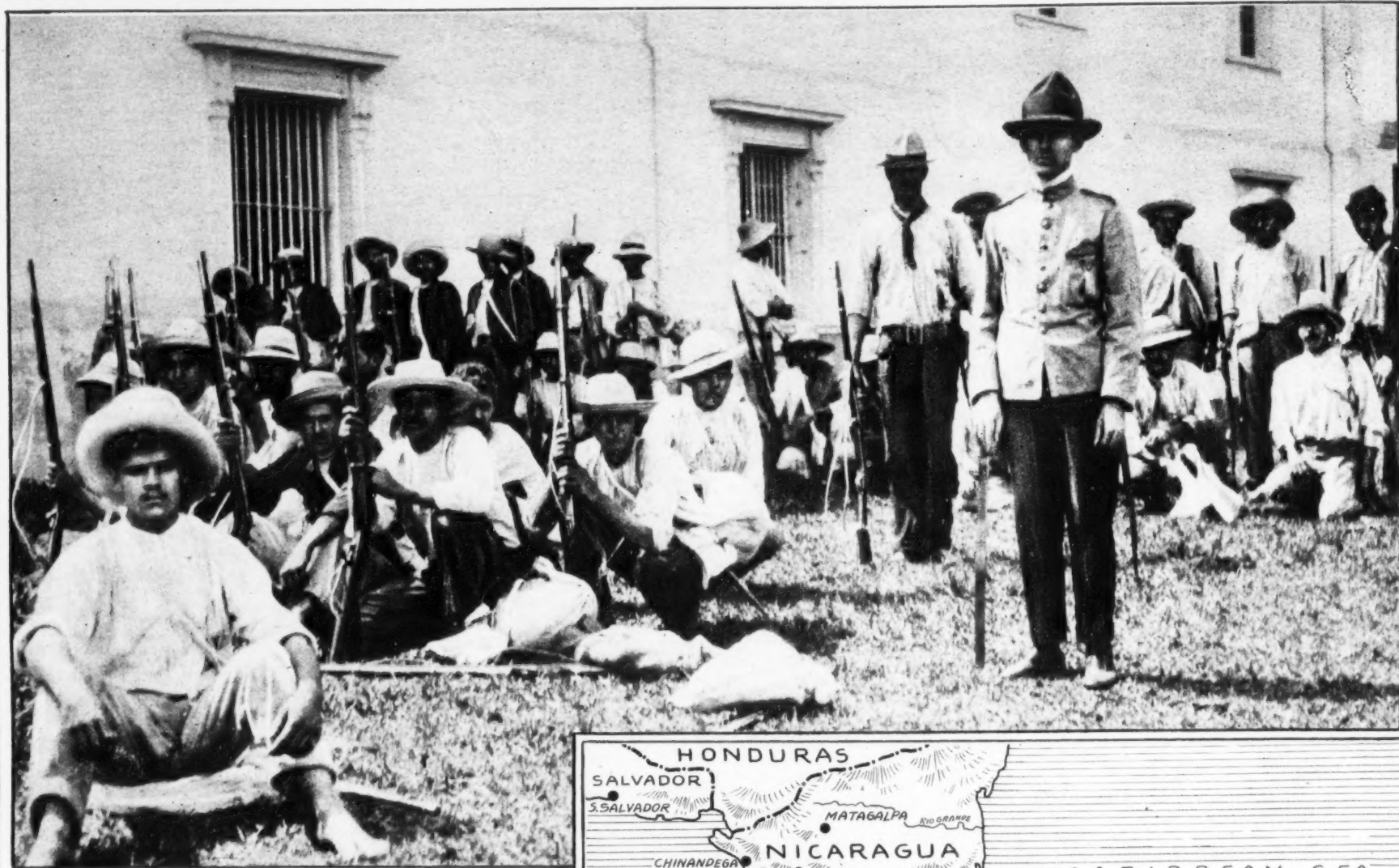
Private Elmer Jones,
Nebo, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Private Nicola Bua,
Medina, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET
DECORUM EST PRO
PATRIA MORI

Hostilities Threatened In Central America



PART OF A COSTA RICAN ARMY, REPORTED TO CONSIST OF 6,000 MEN, ASSEMBLED NEAR THE BORDER OF NICARAGUA.



(Above) The map above shows the boundaries of the two tiny republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Central America, between which the U. S. Government has been asked to intervene in order to prevent an alleged intention of the first named to invade the latter.

Hastily recruited Nicaragua troops lying in ambush near the border. Nicaragua has asked the United States Government to land forces there to cope with a threatened invasion from Costa Rica. The State Department is investigating the situation.

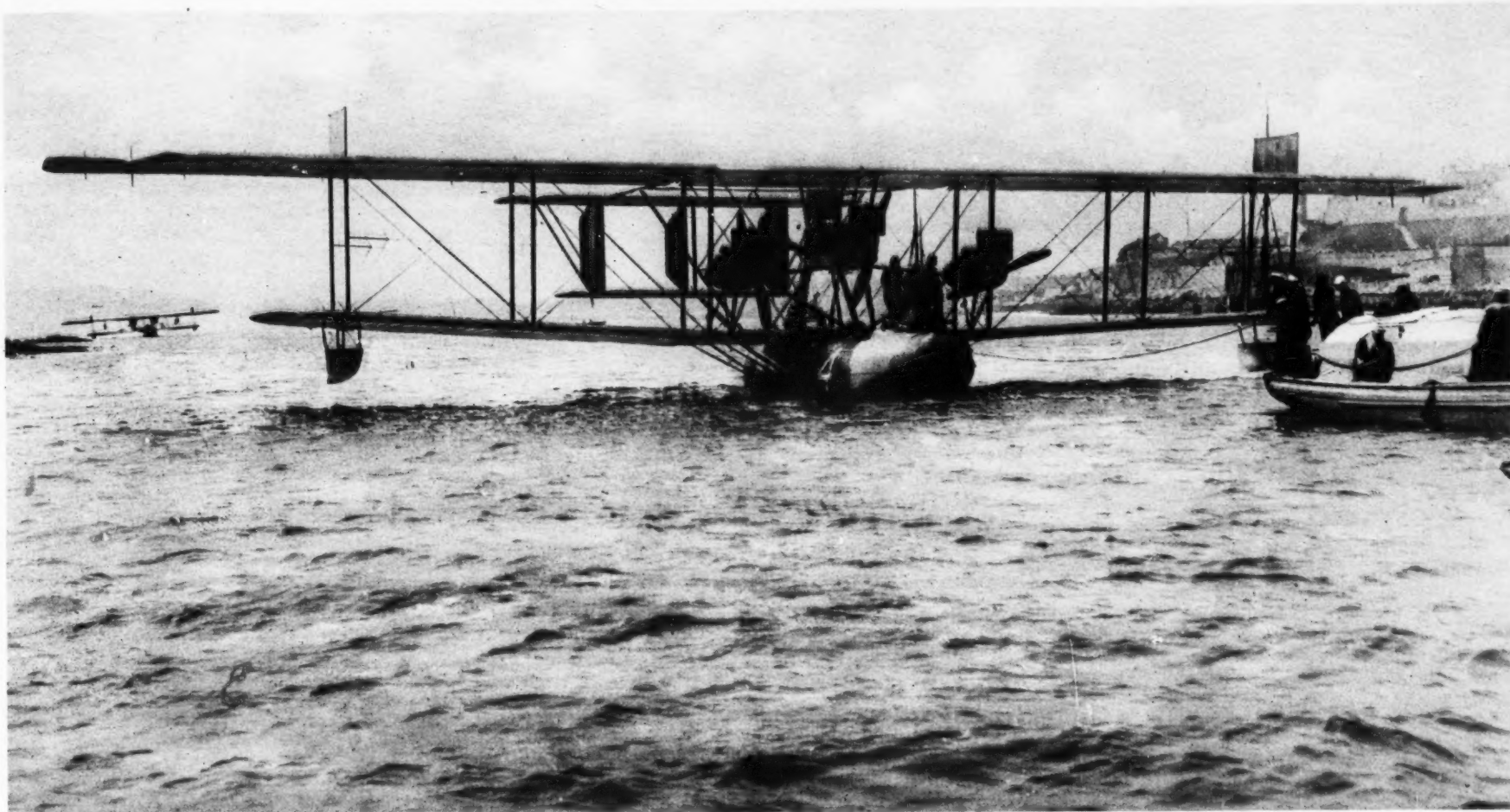
THE Nicaraguan Government is reported to have confidential information that the Costa Rican Minister of War recently obtained from the Congress of that country authority to declare war on Nicaragua. The authorization was said to be in a form which would enable him to make the

declaration at an opportune time. A month ago there was a revolution in Costa Rica, which was speedily suppressed. Some of the revolutionists crossed the Nicaraguan border and were disarmed by the Nicaraguan Government, which claims to have acted in conformity with international law.

Costa Rica, however, claimed that aid and sympathy had been given to the revolutionists and that, in view of this, it was necessary to mobilize troops to protect her frontier. Nicaragua has appealed to the United States Government for help to prevent invasion, and it was officially announced in Wash-

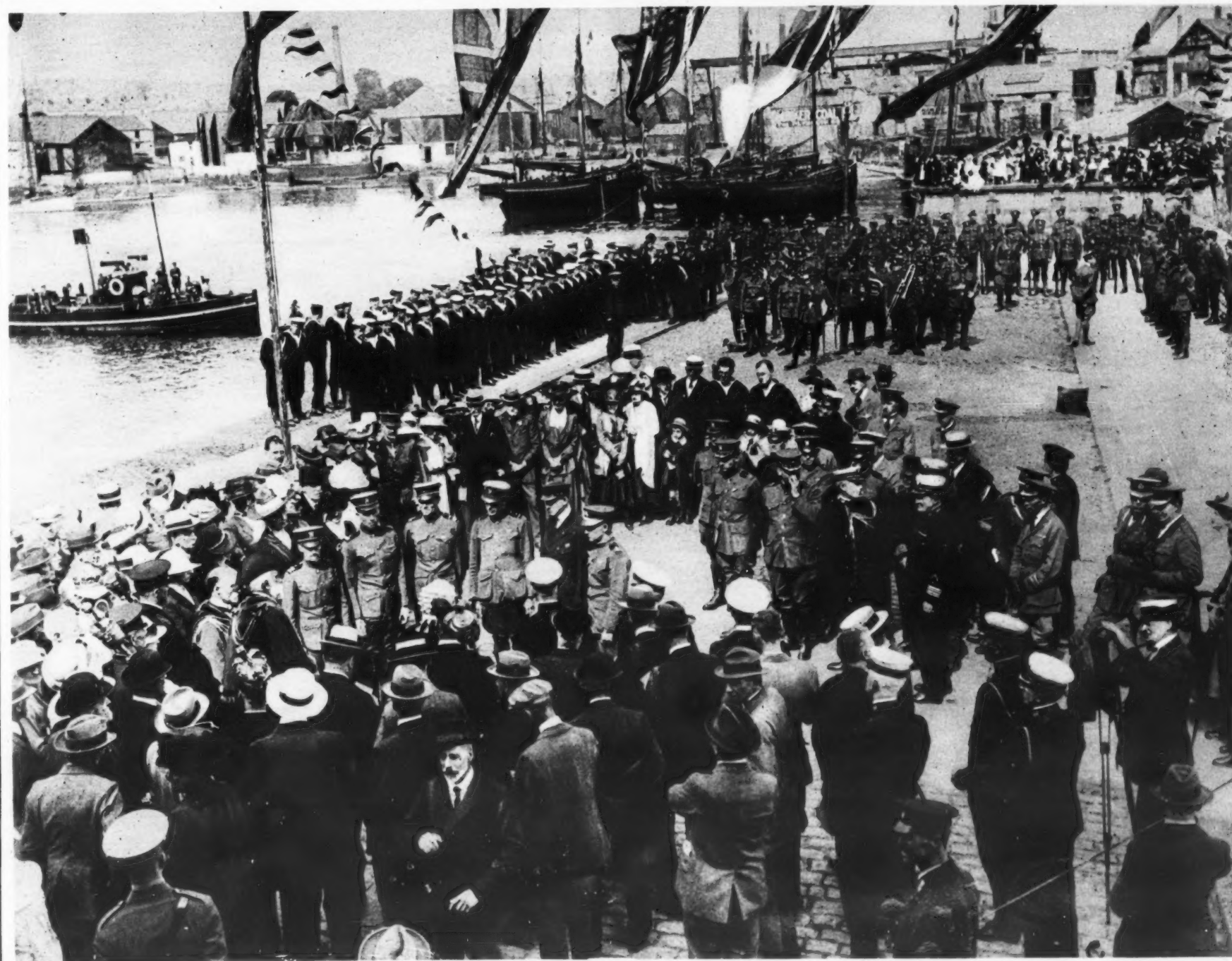
ington on June 10 that the presence of armed Costa Rican forces on the Nicaraguan frontier was regarded as a menace to the latter country and that the U. S. Government would not allow Nicaraguan sovereignty to be endangered.

NC-4 Finishes Long Flight at Plymouth, England



THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SEAPLANE NC-4 AFTER DESCENDING IN THE HARBOR OF PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, AT THE END OF HER FLIGHT FROM LISBON, PORTUGAL, BEING TOWED TO HER MOORINGS.

(© International Film Service.)



CREW OF NC-4 GREETED BY MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT THAT PORT, MAY 31, 1919.

The real transatlantic flight of the U. S. naval seaplane NC-4 ended at Lisbon, Portugal, as the plane, by its arrival there, had successfully flown from America to Europe. A further flight, however, from Lisbon to Plymouth, England, was in the plans of the Navy Department, and this was accomplished on May 31. Only one stop had been made at Ferrol en route, and this had been occasioned by a leaky radiator. The 500 miles from Ferrol had been

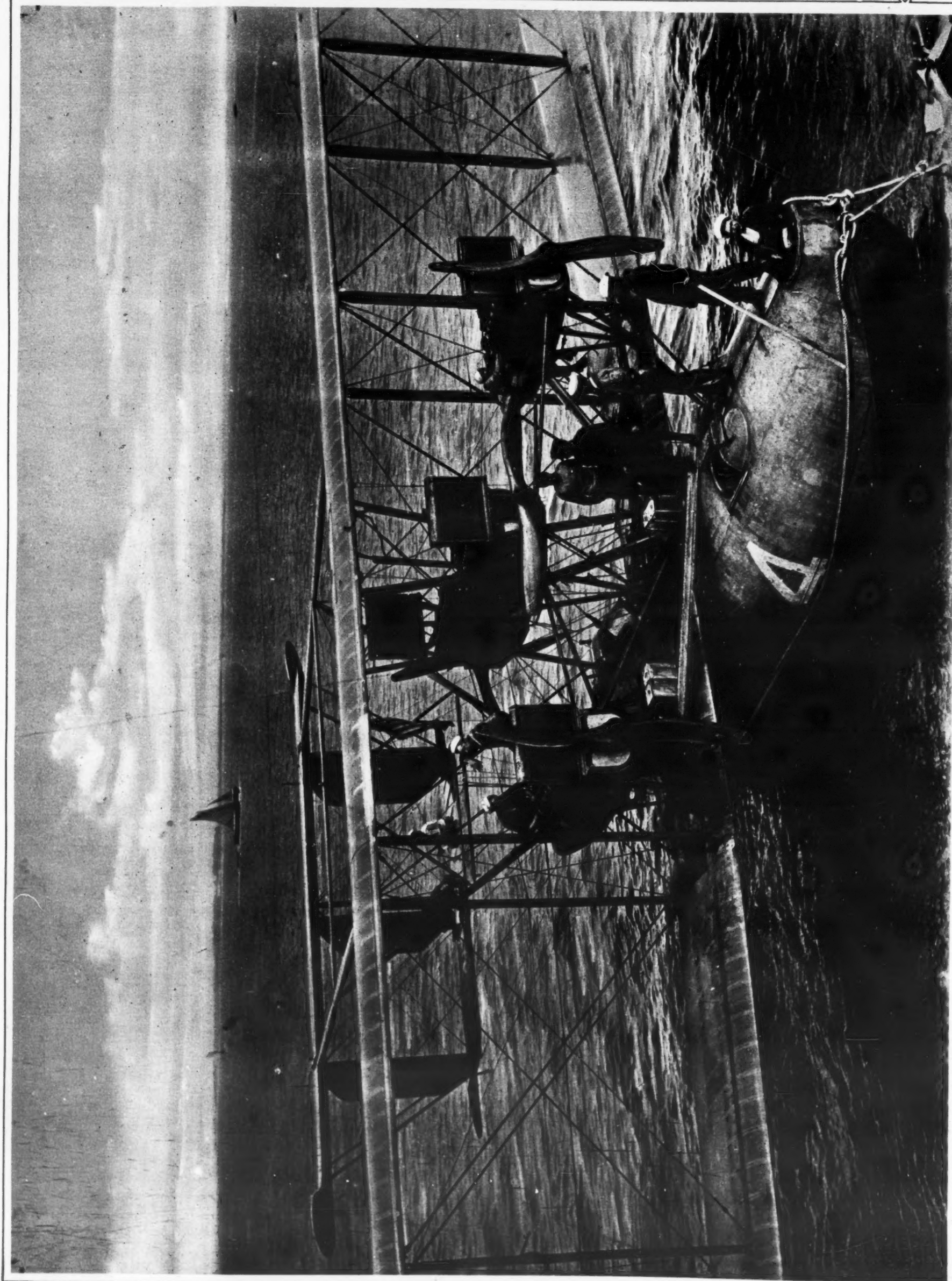
made at a 72-mile-an-hour rate. The plane reached Plymouth early in the afternoon of May 31, and, planing down from an altitude of 1,500 feet, took the water gracefully and easily. The town was decorated in honor of the event and the crew received a great ovation. The Mayor, in greeting them, stood on the Mayflower Stone, from which the Pilgrim Fathers had sailed in 1620.

(© International Film Service.)

Naval Plane NC-4 Lying at Lisbon After Flight

THE first air flight over the Atlantic from America to Europe was successfully completed by the United States naval seaplane NC-4 when she reached Lisbon, Portugal, May 27, 1919. She made the flight from Trepassy to Horta, Azores, in 15 hours and 18 minutes, a further flight from Horta to Ponta Delgada in 1 hour and 44 minutes, and the remaining leg of the journey from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon in 9 hours and 43 minutes. The total flying time from Newfoundland to Lisbon was 26 hours and 45 minutes. The distance was 2,150 nautical miles. This completed the transatlantic flight, but a few days later she flew an additional distance of 775 miles to Plymouth, England, where she was received with great popular demonstrations. The picture gives a close-up view of the victorious flyer lying in the Harbor of Lisbon shortly after her arrival.

(© International Film Service.)



Demonstrations in London Over Hawker and Grieve



SO ENORMOUS WAS THE CROWD THAT GREETED HAWKER, THE DARING AUSTRALIAN AVIATOR, ON HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON THAT HIS CAR WAS ABSOLUTELY BLOCKED AND HE HAD TO BE TRANSFERRED TO A HORSE IN ORDER TO MAKE PROGRESS.

(© Keystone Photo News.)



GREAT OVATION TENDERED TO COMMANDER GRIEVE (WITH FLAG) AS HE PASSED ALONG EUSTON ROAD.

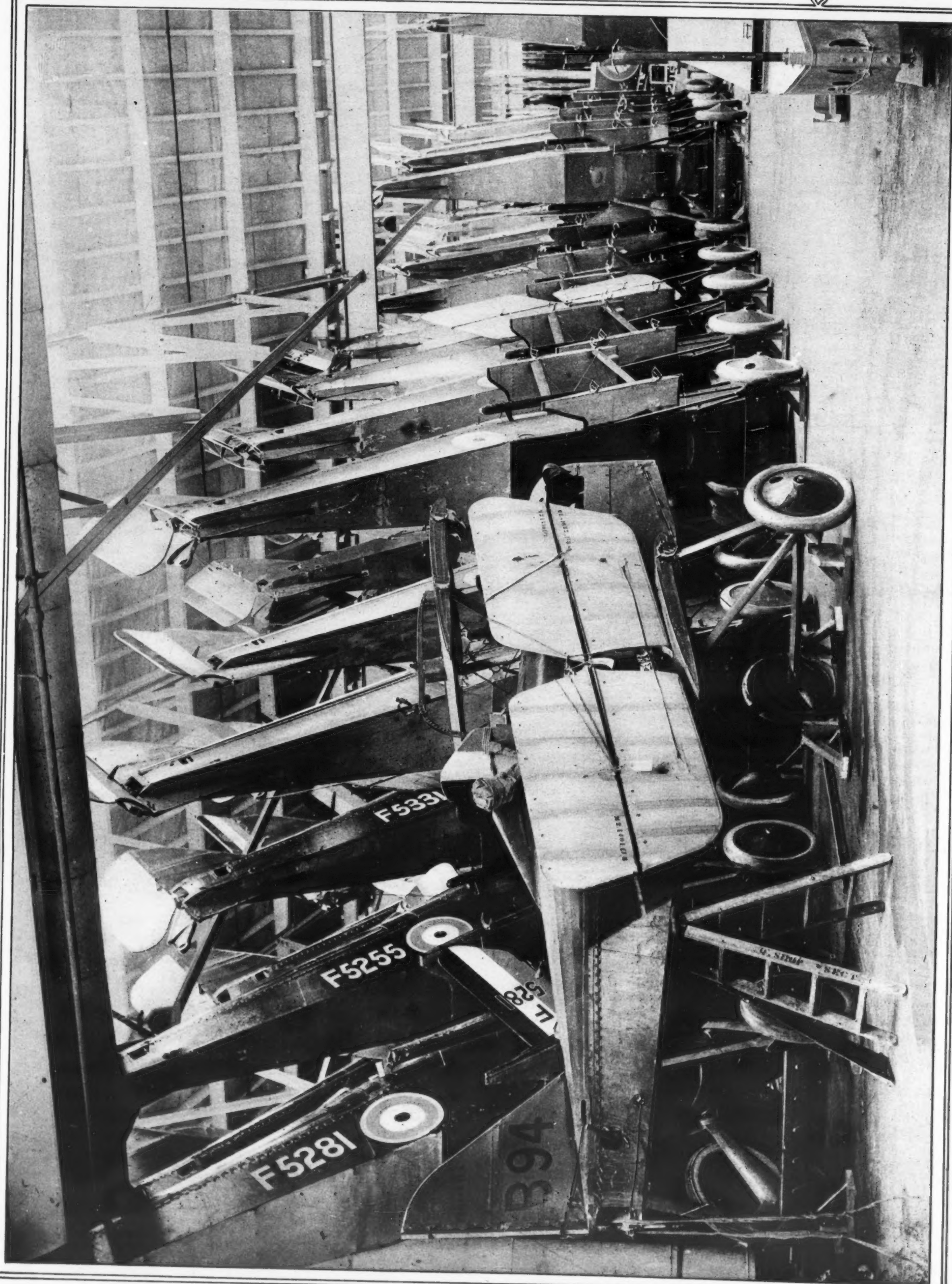
Nothing in recent years has so stirred the popular imagination as the daring attempt of the young Australian aviator, Harry Hawker, and his companion, Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie Grieve, to make a non-stop flight in a Sopwith machine from Newfoundland to Ireland May 18, 1919. It was planned to make the trip in twenty-four hours and the gasoline and provisions carried were based on that schedule. When a full day had elapsed and nothing had been heard or seen of the aviators grave

fears for their safety were felt, and as other days passed they were given up as lost. Great relief was experienced when, after nearly a week had gone by, the Danish steamer Mary came into an English port bearing the two men whom it had rescued in mid-ocean. Great Britain was wild with delight and enthusiasm, and the progress of the aviators to London was a continuous ovation that came to a climax when the metropolis was reached.

(© International Film Service.)

Vast Store of British Airplanes Ready for Use

An aftermath of the war in all the allied nations has been the enormous store of war material of various kinds that has accumulated since the cessation of hostilities. Production had been so speeded up and the military machine was moving with such tremendous momentum that it was impossible to stop it abruptly when the armistice was signed. As far as possible orders were canceled and production halted, but many mechanical creations were so far advanced that it was cheaper to finish them than to suspend their manufacture. An illustration of this is seen in the accompanying picture of new and perfect airplanes that have accumulated in a depot of the British Air Service since the war ended. Their disposition is still a matter of discussion in Government circles, but most of them will probably be converted to the uses of peace. They can readily be absorbed in mail, freight and passenger service. (© International Film Service.)





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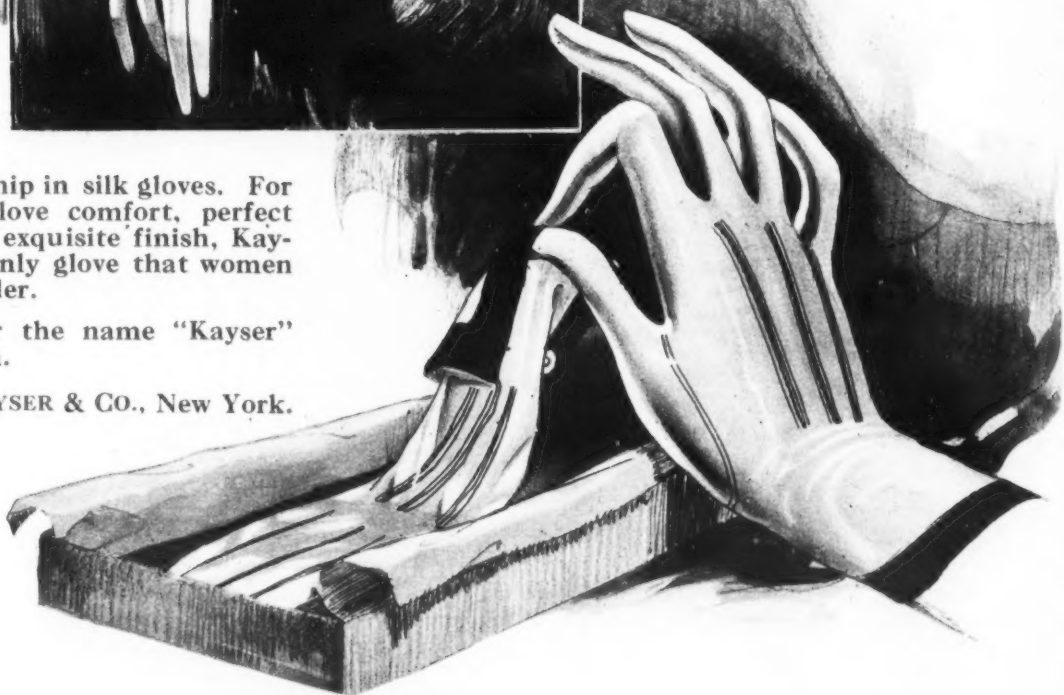
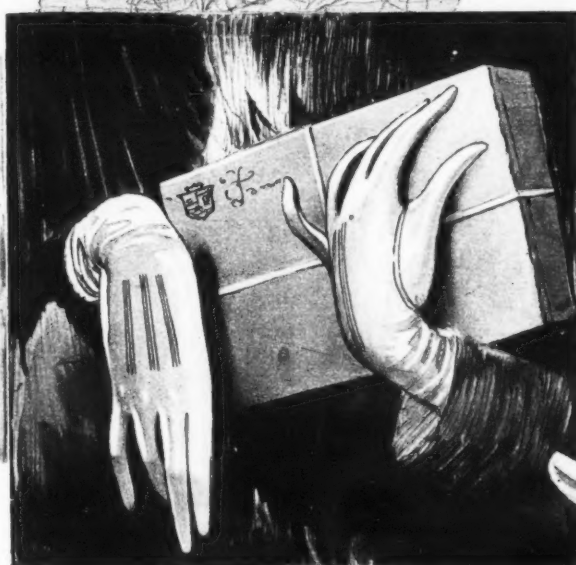
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